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10/726,648	12/04/2003	Jong-Tak Kim	P-0593	6158
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KED & ASSOCIATES, LLP P.O. Box 221200 Chantilly, VA 20153-1200				CHEEMA, UMAR
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/726,648	KIM, JONG-TAK	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	UMAR CHEEMA	2144	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 June 2008.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-21 and 23-38 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-21 and 23-38 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ . |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ . |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This action is response to the amendment filed on 06/24/2008. Claims 1-21 and 23-38 are pending. Claims 1, 7 and 33 have been amended, claim 22 has been canceled and new claim 38 has been added.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-21 and 23-38 have been considered and are persuasive. However examiner has found new art and claims 1-21 and 23-38 are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. **Claims 20-21, 24-25** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Barrus et al. (Barrus) (US Patent # 6,784,899).

Regarding claim 20, Barrus discloses the invention as claimed a multimedia communication method comprising: receiving a header information of a multimedia

message (see abstract, col. 1, lines 27-36, col. 13, lines 46-63, figure 7 and the details related; storing, generating and retrieving, receiving and sending multimedia messages including an audio communication device, a visual output device, a remote access system and a multimedia message system), wherein the header information includes an index value that indicates whether the multimedia is a new multimedia message or a previously sent multimedia message; and determining how to communicate a multimedia message based on the received header information (see col. 24, lines 35-46, 52-58 also figures 3, 16 and the details related; indexing unit).

Regarding claim 21, Barrus discloses the method of claim 20, wherein determining how to communicate comprises determining an index value of the multimedia message (see abstract, col. 1, lines 27-36, col. 13, lines 46-63, figure 7 and the details related).

Regarding claim 24, Barrus discloses the method of claim 21, further comprising retrieving a multimedia message having a similar index value from a memory based on the determined index value (see col. 1, lines 27-36; storing, generating and retrieving, receiving and sending multimedia messages including an audio communication device, a visual output device, a remote access system and a multimedia message system).

Regarding claim 25, Barrus discloses the method of claim 24, further comprising associating identification information of a receiving side with the retrieved multimedia message (see col. 1, lines 33-53).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
4. **Claims 1-7**, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Barrus et al. (Barrus) (US Patent # 6,784,899) in view of Kuthyar et al. (Kuthyar) (US Patent # 5,768,513) and further in view of Takahashi et al (Takahashi) (US Patent # 5,819,261).

Regarding claim 1, Barrus substantially discloses the invention as claimed a method comprising: receiving a multimedia message (see abstract, col. 1, lines 27-36; storing, generating and retrieving, receiving and sending multimedia messages including an audio communication device, a visual output device, a remote access system and a

Art Unit: 2144

multimedia message system); setting an index value of the multimedia message indicative of whether the multimedia message is a new multimedia message or a previously sent multimedia message (see col. 24, lines 35-46, 52-58 also figures 3, 16 and the details related; indexing unit); storing the multimedia message in a storage device with the set index value; receiving information including an index value from a user agent (see col. 4, lines 1-10; figures 3, 12-13 and the details related; storing, generating and receiving, receiving and sending multimedia messages); searching the storage device for the multimedia message, the search performed based on a comparison of the index value in the information received from the user agent and the index value set in the stored multimedia message; and forwarding the multimedia message produced by the search.

Barrus substantially discloses the invention as claimed above however does not explicitly disclose wherein said searching the storage device for the multimedia message, the search performed based on a comparison of the index value in the information received from the user agent and the index value set in the stored multimedia message; and forwarding the multimedia message produced by the search.

In the same field of invention, Kuthyar and Takahashi disclose wherein said searching the storage device for the multimedia message, the search performed based on a comparison of the index value in the information received from the user agent and the index value set in the stored multimedia message (see Takahashi: abstract, col. figure 14 a-c; col. 18, lines 56-64); and forwarding the multimedia message produced by the search (see Kuthyar: pg. 5, lines 20-25).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skills person in the art of networking at the time of the invention to combine the teaching of Barrus, Kuthyar and Takahashi for a method comprising setting an index value of a multimedia message and forward the message based on the set index value. Motivation for doing so would have been that the system provides an improved multimedia messaging service capabilities (see Kuthyar: pg. 1, lines 58-60).

Regarding claim 2, Barrus discloses the method of claim 1, wherein the index value is set in a header of the multimedia message (see col. 13, lines 46-63, figure 7 and the details related).

Regarding claim 3, Barrus discloses the method of claim 2, wherein the index value comprises a predetermined bit in order to discriminate the multimedia message from other multimedia messages (see figures 9A-B and the details related, col. 16, lines 22-51; predetermined input bit or character etc.).

Regarding claim 4, Barrus discloses the method of claim 2, wherein the index value is set as a value corresponding to other than '0' by a multimedia messaging service server (see figures 9A-B and the details related, col. 16, lines 22-51; predetermined input bit or character etc.).

Regarding claim 5, Barrus discloses the method of claim 2, wherein the index value is set as a value corresponding to '0' when contents of the multimedia message change (see figures 9A-B and the details related, col. 16, lines 22-51; predetermined input bit or character etc.).

Regarding claim 6, Barrus discloses the method of claim 2, wherein the index value is set as a value corresponding to '0' when the multimedia message is deleted from a mailbox (see fig. 6 and the details related, create, edit, delete and retrieve multimedia messages, col. 13, lines 28-36).

Regarding claim 7, the combination of Barrus and Kuthyar disclose the method of claim 1, wherein Kuthyar further discloses forwarding the multimedia message comprises forwarding the multimedia message from a server to a receiving side user agent (see Kuthyar: pg. 5, lines 20-25).

Claims 8-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Barrus et al. (Barrus) (US Patent # 6,784,899) in view of Takahashi et al (Takahashi) (US Patent # 5,819,261).

Regarding claim 8, Barrus discloses a method comprising: transmitting header information of a multimedia message from a user agent to a server; and determining an index value of the transmitted header information, wherein the index value indicates

Art Unit: 2144

whether the multimedia is a new multimedia message or a previously sent multimedia message (see col. 24, lines 35-46, 52-58 also figures 3, 16 and the details related; indexing unit).

Barrus discloses substantially the invention as claimed above however does not explicitly disclose wherein said transmitting header information of a multimedia message from a user agent to a server; and determining an index value of the transmitted header information. However in the same field of invention Takahashi discloses wherein said transmitting header information of a multimedia message from a user agent to a server; and determining an index value of the transmitted header information (see figures 1, 8 and the details related, col. 9, lines 7-42; transmitting header information).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill person in the art of networking to combine the teaching of Barrus and Takahashi for a method comprising setting an index value of a multimedia message and forward the message based on the set index value. Motivation for doing so would have been because it this functionality extends the usefulness of the multimedia message system's capabilities (see Barrus: col. 2, lines 49-52).

Regarding claim 9, Barrus discloses the method of claim 8, further comprising retrieving a multimedia message having a same index value in a mailbox (see col. 13, lines 46-63, figure 7 and the details related).

Regarding claim 10, Barrus discloses the method of claim 9, further comprising inserting information of a receiving side in the retrieved multimedia message (see col. 1, lines 27-36; storing, generating and retrieving, receiving and sending multimedia messages including an audio communication device, a visual output device, a remote access system and a multimedia message system).

Regarding claim 11, Barrus discloses the method of claim 10, further comprising transmitting the multimedia message to a user agent on the receiving side (see col. 1, lines 27-36; storing, generating and retrieving, receiving and sending multimedia messages including an audio communication device, a visual output device, a remote access system and a multimedia message system).

Claim 12, is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Barrus et al. (Barrus) (US Patent # 6,784,899), in view of Takahashi et al (Takahashi) (US Patent # 5,819,261) and further in view of Kuthyar et al. (Kuthyar) (US Patent # 5,768,513).

Regarding claim 12, Barrus and Takahashi substantially disclose the limitations of claim 8 for the above reason, however do not explicitly disclose wherein said the method of claim 10, wherein the information of the receiving side comprises one of a telephone number and an address of the receiving side. However in the same field of invention, Kuthyar discloses the method of claim 10, wherein the information of the

receiving side comprises one of a telephone number and an address of the receiving side (see fig. 2, col. 4, lines 7-23).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art of networking at the time of the invention to combine the teaching of Barrus, Takahashi and Kuthyar for receiving information where information contains telephone number and an address of the receiving side. Motivation for doing so would have been that it provides an improved multimedia messaging service capabilities (see Kuthyar: pg. 1, lines 58-60).

Regarding claim 13-16, the limitations of these claims have already been addressed above (see claims 3-6 above).

Regarding claim 17, the combination of Barrus and Takahashi disclose the method of claim 8, wherein Takahashi further comprising transmitting the multimedia message when the index value corresponds to '0' (see figures 1, 8 and the details related, col. 9, lines 7-42; transmitting header information).

Regarding claim 18, Barrus discloses the method of claim 8, where wherein the multimedia message stored in a mailbox has a predetermined storage time set by a multimedia user agent (see figures 9A-B and the details related, col. 16, lines 22-51; predetermined input bit or character etc.).

Regarding claim 19, Barrus discloses the method of claim 18, further comprising automatically deleting the multimedia message stored in the mailbox when the set storing time elapses (see fig. 6 and the details related, create, edit, delete and retrieve multimedia messages, col. 13, lines 28-36).

Regarding claim 22, (Cancelled).

Claim 23, is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Barrus et al. (Barrus) (US Patent # 6,784,899) in view of Kuthyar et al. (Kuthyar) (US Patent # 5,768,513).

Regarding claim 23 Barrus substantially disclose the limitations of claim 20 for the above reason, however do not explicitly disclose wherein said the method of claim 21, further comprising forwarding the multimedia message from a first user agent to a second user agent based on the determined index value. However in the same field of invention, Kuthyar discloses the method of claim 21, further comprising forwarding the multimedia message from a first user agent to a second user agent based on the determined index value (see pg. 5, lines 20-25).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art of networking at the time of the invention to combine the teaching of Barrus and Kuthyar for forwarding the multimedia message from a first user agent to a second user agent based on the

determined index value. Motivation for doing so would have been that it provides an improved multimedia messaging service capabilities (see Kuthyar: pg. 1, lines 58-60).

Claims 26-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Barrus et al. (Barrus) (US Patent # 6,784,899) in view of Takahashi et al (Takahashi) (US Patent # 5,819,261).

Regarding claim 26, Barrus substantially discloses the invention as claimed a server comprising: a receiving device to receive at least an index value of a multimedia message (see abstract, col. 1, lines 27-36; storing, generating and retrieving, receiving and sending multimedia messages); a processor to select information to transmit based on the index value (see col. 7, lines 45-59, figure 3 as well as figures 1-2 and the related details), wherein the index value indicates whether the multimedia is a new multimedia message or a previously sent multimedia message (see col. 24, lines 35-46, 52-58 also figures 3, 16 and the details related; indexing unit); and a transmitting device to transmit at least the selected information.

Barrus discloses substantially the invention as claimed above however does not explicitly disclose wherein said transmitting device to transmit at least the selected information. In the same field of invention Takahashi discloses wherein said transmitting device to transmit at least the selected information (see figures 1, 8 and the details related, col. 9, lines 7-42; transmitting header information).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill person in the art of networking at the time of this invention to combine the teaching of Barrus and Takahashi for a method comprising setting an index value of a multimedia message and forward the message based on the set index value. Motivation for doing so would have been because it this functionality extends the usefulness of the multimedia message system's capabilities (see Barrus: col. 2, lines 49-52).

Regarding claim 27-31, the limitations of these claims have already been addressed above (see claims 2-3, 5-7 above).

Regarding claim 32, Barrus discloses the server of claim 26, wherein the processor decides to retrieve a multimedia message having a similar index value from a memory based on the determined index value (see col. 1, lines 27-36; storing, generating and retrieving, receiving and sending multimedia messages including an audio communication device, a visual output device, a remote access system and a multimedia message system).

Regarding claim 33, Barrus substantially discloses the invention as claimed a method for processing a multimedia message comprising: transmitting one of (a) a multimedia message including the index value in the header of the multimedia message, wherein the index value indicates that the multimedia message is a new multimedia message or a changed multimedia message from a previously sent multimedia message (see col.

24, lines 35-46, 52-58 also figures 3, 16 and the details related; indexing unit) or (b) only a header of a multimedia message, wherein an index value of the header indicates the multimedia message was a previously sent multimedia message, which has not changed (see col. 24, lines 35-46, 52-58 also figures 3, 16 and the details related; indexing unit); and receiving one of the header in (b) or the multimedia message in (a), wherein when only the header in (b) is received, the method further comprises retrieving the multimedia message having a corresponding index value as the received header from a storage device (see col. 4, lines 1-10; figures 3, 12-13 and the details related; storing, generating and receiving, receiving and sending multimedia messages).

Barrus discloses substantially the invention as claimed above however does not explicitly disclose wherein said transmitting message. In the same field of invention Takahashi discloses wherein said transmitting message (see figures 1, 8 and the details related, col. 9, lines 7-42; transmitting header information).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skills person in the art of networking at the time of this invention to combine the teaching of Barrus and Takahashi for a method comprising setting an index value of a multimedia message and forward the message based on the set index value. Motivation for doing so would have been because it this functionality extends the usefulness of the multimedia message system's capabilities (see Barrus: col. 2, lines 49-52).

Regarding claim 34, the limitations of this claim has already been addressed (see claim 5 above).

Regarding claim 35, the limitations of this claim has already been addressed (see claim 4-5 above).

Regarding claim 36, the limitations of this claim has already been addressed (see claim 3 above).

Regarding claim 37, the limitations of this claim has already been addressed (see claim 7 above).

Regarding Claim 38, Barrus discloses the method of claim 1, wherein said receiving includes: receiving header information that includes the index value, the header information received without message contents when the index value indicates that the multimedia message is not a changed message or first-sent message (see col. 24, lines 35-46, 52-58 also figures 3, 16 and the details related; indexing unit).

Conclusion

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Please refer to form PTO-892 (Notice of Cited Reference) for a list of more relevant prior arts.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Umar Cheema whose telephone number is 7:30AM-5:00PM. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Patrick Assouad can be reached on 571-272-2210. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/U. C./
Examiner, Art Unit 2144

/William C. Vaughn, Jr./
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2144